CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) March 25, 1836. [NO. 286.

R. H. MARSH, *Editor*.
T. J. HEARTT, *Proprietor and Publisher*.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

☞ Maj. R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
25 Friday,	5 54	6	
26 Saturday,	5 53	6 7	*For March, 1836.*
27 Sunday,	5 52	6 8	h. m. p.
28 Monday,	5 51	6 9	Full 3 4 56 morn.
29 Tuesday,	5 50	6 10	Last 10 4 11 morn.
30 Wednesday,	5 49	6 11	New 17 3 44 morn.
31 Thursday,	5 47	6 12	First 25 3 6 morn.

The Business before Congress

We have just met with the following, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, containing a *condensed view of the business before Congress*. It appears to us to be in the main accurate in its statements, and reasonable in its opinions. We copy it, because we believe it will be acceptable, and may be useful, to our readers:—*National Intelli.*

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20, 1836.

Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at an end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to affect materially the deliberations of congress, it may seem a fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present session.

1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the Abolition Question. This comes up in three shapes: First, in the presentation of petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills, reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail, and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called; and, lastly, on the report to be made by the committee raised under Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

2. Next is the Lost Fortification Bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr. Benton's resolutions, and in the House upon that of Mr. Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it place. Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less, in their bearings, and in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged in the debate.

3. Thirdly, the Appropriation Bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the Government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations, for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the Administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and congress will be divided upon this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desiring liberal peace appropriations for the Navy and for Fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expenditures.

4. The Patronage Bill.—This has passed the Senate, and is now in the House, waiting to be committed. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power exerted by the Executive through the means of appointments to offices of profit under the Government of the United States. It will draw into discussion all the measures and principles of the present Administration.

5. The Post Office Bill, already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the Post Office Department, and is a measure of great public importance.

6. Mr. Clay's Bill for Distributing the Proceeds of the Public Lands ratably among the States, which has heretofore passed both Houses, and been vetoed by the President, and is now once again under consideration in the Senate.

7. The Ohio and Michigan Boundary, which is a subject upon which the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the Territory of Michigan, are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will be prolonged and very earnest debate.

8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much discussion these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country. If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in the Senate.

10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the Pension System, especially one to embrace within it the Widows of Officers of the Revolutionary Army, and another to give pensions to Soldiers in the West who served in the Indian wars consequent on the Revolution.

11. The Custom-House Regulation Bill. This subject is now in the hands of the committee on commerce, in the House. They [illegible] with a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and perquisites.

12. The Judiciary Bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House.

13. Claims for French Spoliations prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The Land Office and Patent Office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended, and will receive more or less attention from the present congress, with a view to improvements in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branches of congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone, and many things overdone. And if to the subjects already mentioned, public or private, national or local, you add the ever-present question of the Presidency, coloring all the proceedings of congress—the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and the House, you will have some idea of the multiplicity of objects of thought and business which are concentrated in the precincts of the capitol.

Banks! Banks!—The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill pledging the credit of the State for a loan of $12,000,000 for the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

In Boston, an application has been made to the Legislature, now in session, for a Bank of ten millions.

The Legislature of New York, have determined to augment the Bank Capital in the City, by more than 4 millions.

It is said, that our Bank Committee will probably recommend an increase of banking capital of 6 millions—to be thrown into four banks (with branches) at Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Lynchburgh. We trust, that they will recommend a limitation of the notes to $10 at the least.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Banking Capital.—We learn from the Richmond papers, that the Select Committee on Banks have recommended to the Legislature four *new* Banks—one at Richmond, with Branches at Falmouth and Portsmouth—one at Norfolk, with a Branch at Farmville—one at Petersburg, with a Branch at Clarksville—one at Lynchburg, with a Branch at Abingdon. Also, to increase the capitals of all the existing Banks—the whole increase recommended being about $2,960,000, making the entire Bank Capital about $13,000,000. We wonder if the Van Buren Presses will be seized with holy horror at this increase of Banking Capital, and call upon the mob, as they recently did in the case of Pennsylvania, "to raze the Institutions to the ground, and scatter salt over its ruins?" Or is that just and proper in Virginia, which in Pennsylvania is "monstrous, and not to be tolerated by a free people?"

Arkansas.—The Convention of Delegates chosen by the People of Arkansas to digest a Constitution and State Government, terminated its sitting on the 30th ultimo, after framing and agreeing upon, as the Gazette says, with great unanimity, a Constitution and State Government for the State of Arkansas. Before adjourning, the Convention chose C. F. M. Noland to be the bearer of the Constitution to this City. The Constitution is to be accompanied by a Letter to the Secretary of State, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the Convention. A Memorial to Congress, asking the admission of the State into the Union, was also adopted.

As far as we can judge from the published journal, the Proceedings of this Convention have been characterized by propriety and due deliberation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Louisiana, says the New Orleans Bee, is the only State in the Union which has established no legal rate of interest, and the interest charged by the various banks varies from six to nine per cent.

The Mexican Government has ordered, by a decree, that all foreigners landing on the coast of the republic, with the intention of attacking the country, or who imports either arms or amunition of any kind, for the use of the Texians, will be deemed pirates, and published as such.

The people of Fredericksburg have invited Mr. Tyler to a Public Dinner in that place. Enduring honor awaits him, at the hands of a free people.

The border difficulties between Michigan and Ohio, have again broken out. We see it stated that Mr. Horner, the Governor of Michigan, has arrived at Washington on business relative to that territory.

Mr. Tyler's Letter.

To the Speakers and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN: Certain Resolutions of the General Assembly, instructing their Senators in the Congress of the United States, to introduce and to vote for a Resolution to expunge the Journal of a previous Senate in the particulars therein mentioned, and pointing out the precise manner in which the act shall be performed, have been made known to me. After the most deliberate examination which I am capable of bestowing upon them, and with a sincere desire to conform my conduct to the wishes of the General Assembly, I find it impossible to reconcile the performance of the prescribed task, with the obligations of the solemn oath which I have taken to support the Constitution of the United States. With what promptitude I should comply with the instructions of the Legislature, if compliance were permitted me, may readily be inferred, from my past course of conduct; and I beg your indulgence, gentlemen, whilst I advert to the most prominent incidents of my life, in connexion with the great question of instruction. I was very young when I first took my seat in the House of Delegates, to which I had been elected within a few days after I had attained the age of 21. The then Senators from Virginia, (Mess. Giles and Brent) stood obnoxious to the charge of having disregarded the instructions of the Legislature, which had been adopted on the motion of a gentleman, then a distinguished member (Gov. Barbour) to vote against re-chartering the Bank of the U. S. The first, while he voted against the Bank, denied the right of the Legislature to instruct him—the last disregarded the instructions altogether, and voted for a Bank. Impelled by no other motives than to uphold the Legislature in the right to instruct its deputed organs, I introduced a resolution disapproving of the course which had been pursued by the Senators. My motive in doing so, was single and unmixed. *I was too young to seek profit by their overthrow.*—The resolution thus introduced by me, passed into other hands, and was substituted by other resolves, which were finally adopted by the two houses of Assembly by large and overwhelming majorities. At the age of twenty-five I took my seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.—The repeal of the compensation law soon came under discussion. I came in to supply a vacancy, and brought with me the wishes of my constituents in regard to that measure. I made them known, and claimed the repeal of the law, as due to the well ascertained wishes of the people. This brought into discussion the obligation of instructions; and I contended for the right, under the same restrictions and limitations as had been laid down in the resolutions before alluded to. I now re-affirm the opinion, at all times heretofore expressed by me, that instructions are mandatory, provided they do not require a violation of the Constitution or the commission of an act of moral turpitude. When acting under an oath, the public agent, whether a Senator or a Juror, is bound by obligations of a higher and more controlling character than can proceed from any earthly source. The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, supreme over all, and binding upon all. For the agent who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest immorality and most unmitigated abasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on my entering the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it in all and each of its provisions; to yield it neither to force, persuasion, nor expediency. No matter what the object—should its attainment confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still to remain unseduced—not to touch that forbidden fruit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator—to break which, would not fail to place in my bosom a Promethean vulture, to tear and devour me. The obligation, then, to obey an instruction which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confidence of all honorable men, if I could be induced, under any circumstances, to commit an act of deliberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate, I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory and to lose both my ears, as an indelible mark of my baseness—and such would be the sentence which the laws of Virginia would pronounce against me. You have admitted the truth of this position in the alternatives presented in your second resolution. Between these alternatives I cannot hesitate to choose. It is not for every difference of opinion between the representative and constituent, that the constituent would necessarily require the resignation of the representative. In the course of a somewhat long political life, it must have occurred that my opinions have been variant from the opinions of those I represent; but in presenting to me the alternative of resignation in this instance, you give me to be distinctly informed that the accomplishment of your object is regarded as of such primary importance, that my resignation is desired if compliance cannot be yielded. I am bound to consider you, as in this, fairly representing the sentiments of our common constituents, the People of Virginia, to whom alone you are amenable if you have mistaken their wishes. My position in regard to this whole subject, is of a character to preclude me from going into abstractions. I do not hesitate, on the contrary, to declare that, if you had, as the accredited organs of the people, addressed me a request to vacate my seat in the Senate, your request would have had with me the force of law—not a day or an hour could I desire to remain in the Senate beyond that hour wherein I came to be informed that it was the settled wish of the people of Virginia that I should retire from their service. That people have honored me with the highest offices within their gift. If the talents which I have brought into their service be humble, I shall have at least brought fidelity to their interests. No where else have I looked for reward, but to their approbation. I have served under four Administrations, and might doubtlessly, by a course of subserviency and sycophancy, have obtained what is called, by some, preferment. But what could have compensated for the baseness of my prostitution, and the betrayal of the confidence reposed in me by a generous people? The Executive files furnish no record of my name as an applicant for any of the crumbs which have fallen from the Executive table. I repeat, that I have looked exclusively to the people of Virginia, and when they have extended to me their confidence for twenty-odd years—when I am indebted to them for whatsoever of credit and standing I possess in the world—I cannot and will not permit myself to remain in the Senate for a moment beyond the time that their accredited organs shall instruct me that my services are no longer acceptable. If gratitude for the past did not, my own conscious weakness would control my course. What would it profit the country or myself, for me to remain in the Senate against their wishes? By retaining my place in opposition to their fixed, declared and settled will, I should aid no cause—advance no great purpose—be powerless to do good, and provoke only to harm. Reposing only on my feeble strength, I should vainly flatter myself that I could with my single arm sustain the Constitution, and keep back what I might consider the tide of error, when in very truth I should but excite the popular prejudices more strongly, and imminently endanger the Constitution by my very efforts to sustain it.

In resigning then, gentlemen, into your hands, my place in the Senate of the United States, to which I was called by your predecessors, I trust I shall be indulged in a brief exposition of the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that to obey your instructions would be to violate the Constitution of the United States. I shall do so boldly and fearlessly, but with all becoming respect, and with all the brevity in my power. The Senate is ordered by the Constitution *to keep* a journal of its proceedings, and to *publish it from time to time*. This injunction is thus solemnly imposed upon the aggregate body, and on each individual Senator. Whatever shall be done, shall be faithfully recorded by the Secretary, and shall be faithfully kept—not for an hour, and then be defaced—nor for a day, and then be erased—nor for a year, and then to be expunged—but forever, as a perpetual witness, a faithful history, by which the conduct, the motives, the actions of men, shall be judged, not by those of the present day only, but throughout all time. It was a wise custom among the Chinese, which required the biography of each Emperor to be written before the close of his life, and placed before him, so as to give him foreknowledge of what the world would think of him after his death. It was designed to restrain his evil passions—to curb the exercise of despotic sway. It addressed itself to his ambition, and excited within him a longing for an immortality in the gratitude and admiration of succeeding ages. But this provision in our Constitution is still wiser.—Each Senator writes daily his own biography. He is required to record his own acts, and takes an oath to keep that record and to publish it from time to time. The applause or censure of his fellow-men is not postponed until he has descended to the tomb. It is daily uttered by the living generation. How powerful are the inducements thus addressed to each member to be faithful to the trust confided to him! How much to be admired the wisdom of our ancestors in framing the Constitution! If this was its only feature, their title to immortality would be established.

This simple provision is one of the great securities of American liberty. It takes nothing upon trust. If the Senate kept no journal, it would be a secret conclave, where deeds the most revolting might be performed in secresy and darkness. The train might there be laid, the mine prepared, and the first knowledge of the treason might be the explosion, and consequent overthrow of free government. Liberty could not co-exist with such a state of things. There is no liberty where there is no responsibility, and there can be no responsibility where nothing is known. To have a Secretary seated at the table of the Senate, to write down its proceedings, and to claim for itself the right to cancel, obliterate, or expunge, what he had written, is equivalent to having no journal at all—a mockery and a fraud. The journal of the morning may be cancelled in the evening—that of today may be expunged on to-morrow—cancel it in any way, whether by black of red marks, whether with circles or straight lines, it ceases to be a journal, and that which was, is not. The journal is to be published, but there is no journal. There was one yesterday, but ere it can reach the press, it is cancelled, marked out, or expunged. These are the necessary results of obedience to your instructions. If that journal contain a transaction discreditable to the Senate, I should preserve it as a perpetual monument of its disgrace. If to a party leader, I will give him and his friends who may temporarily have the ascendancy, no warrant to erase or blur the page on which such an act of misconduct is recorded. I should be afraid, after performing such a deed, if Virginia is what she once was—and I do not doubt it,—to return within her limits. The execrations of her people would be thundered in my ears. The soil which had been trod by her heroes and statesmen would furnish me no resting-place. I should feel myself guilty, most guilty; and however I might succeed in concealing myself from the sight of men, I could not, in my view of the subject, save myself from the upbraidings of my own perjured conscience. How could I return to mix among her people, to share their hospitality and kindness, with the declaration on my lips, "I have violated my oath of office, and sooner than surrender my place in the Senate, have struck down the Constitution?"

If the Senate has a right to touch the Journal under instructions, it has a right to do so without—If to cancel a part, a right to expunge the whole. If to use ink from a pen, a right to pour it from a bottle—to destroy the Journal in any other way—to burn it—to make a bonfire of all that is bright and glorious in our history. I know it has been said that the process directed to be adopted by your resolution is not designed to expunge. I cannot believe this, and reject it as equally injurious to yourselves and unjust to those you represent. You direct the words "Expunged by order of the Senate," to be written across the resolutions on which you propose to make war. I will not believe that you merely design to cauterize my conscience—much less will I indulge for a moment the idea that you direct a falsehood to be recorded by me. Those do not understand you who make such ascriptions, and I am not misled by them. The General Assembly of a proud and lofty State, is incapable of a mere quibble, and such an one as would disgrace a King's jester. No, gentlemen; the act which you direct to be performed, is designed to be, and equivalent to, an actual obliteration in all its practical results. The manner of accomplishing this act of cancellation, is wholly immaterial. In *publishing this journal from time to time* hereafter, the resolution thus cancelled cannot be published as a part of it. It is declared to be *expunged* upon its face. But, if in this I could possibly be mistaken—if, after all, it is merely child's play—the making a few flourishes, and putting the Secretary of the Senate to the trouble to write a few unmeaning words, the question would not be changed. Such as is the journal, so shall it be kept, unaltered in a letter, unchanged in a comma—the same as it now is, "to the last syllable of recorded time." Such is the fiat of the Constitution. There is not a single clerk or deputy clerk in the Commonwealth of Virginia who would execute such an order in regard to his records. The people would be alive to the question, and in vindication of their rights, would *Expunge the Court* sooner than permit the record containing the titles to their estates to be cancelled in any manner whatever. They surely cannot take less interest in the preservation of the Constitution, the great charter of all their rights.

The effort has been made to hunt up precedents to justify this act. The pages of English Parliamentary history have been ransacked, and an array has been made of examples drawn from the times of the Jameses and Georges of England.—With equal force might examples be quoted to justify an American President in executing capitally a citizen of any one of the States without the forms of a trial. He might equally be justified in the use of the bow-string, because such is the power of the Grand Seignor. The power of the English Parliament is unlimited. So is that of many of the States of this Union, in regard to this particular subject. No precedent can have force to overthrow an express enactment of the Constitution. Under its provision, the Senate is directed to keep a journal of its proceedings. If I were permitted to look elsewhere than to that Constitution, I would go to Virginia for bright and glorious examples to conduct me in safety. The first in point of prominence, although not in point of time, is the course attempted to be adopted by the King's party in the House of Burgesses in 1765, as to the celebrated resolutions of Patrick Henry, of that period. These resolutions were declaratory of the rights of British America. After their adoption, many of those who voted for them left the city of Williamsburg, thereby giving to the opposite party the accidental ascendancy; and they immediately formed the resolution *to expunge* them from the journal. But by a stroke of policy as bold as it was successful, Mr. Henry saved those resolutions from being expunged, which form at this day one of the brightest pages of Virginia History, and recorded on any man's tomb would eternize his fame. And yet, to expunge them from the journal, was regarded as much an act of duty by those who proposed it, as you, gentlemen, can esteem it to be in the case under consideration. They failed—and my prayer, as a citizen of a free country is, that you too, may be unsuccessful. Your posterity may have good cause to rejoice in your failure.

Another example, almost as illustrious, is to be found in the conduct of Robert Beverly, during the Administration of Lord Culpeper. The history of the incidents of the transaction are not only instructive, but highly interesting. Lord Culpeper, armed with all the authority of the King of England, his master, ordered that a resolution adopted by the House of Burgesses, during the Administration of Herbert Jeffries, should be expunged from their records, "as highly derogatory to his Majesty's prerogative." Robert Beverly was Clerk to the House of Burgesses. Every effort was made to induce him to produce the journal, in order to have it *expunged*. He was subjected to all manner of persecutions; but he gloried in his sufferings, and his noble spirit rose in proportion to his persecutions. He peremptorily refused to comply, alleging "that his master, the House of Burgesses, had alone a right to make such a demand, and that their authority alone he durst obey."—And I too, reply to those orders which are now given me,—that I will not expunge the records of the Senate until the Constitution, which, while it is permitted to remain, is master over all, shall be changed, altered, or abolished. You will have full opportunity, gentlemen, to appoint another in my place. For my part, I will not consent to be made an instrument to accomplish such an object—nor shall I envy any successor whom you may send on such a mission.

Had your resolutions directed me to repeal or rescind the resolution of the Senate, I would have obeyed your orders, although with great reluctance. I would, nevertheless, have felt myself constrained to do so by my recognition of your right to instruct me. That proceeding would have reversed and annulled the act complained of. If your object was to vindicate the President in the authority which he assumed and still exercises over the public money, and esteemed it necessary in order to do so, to have had your opinions expressed thro' me in the Senate Chamber, they should have been faithfully represented. His vindication, after all, cannot consist in the form in which it may be urged. It is to be found alone in the legislative expression of opinion; and even if your declarations in his behalf were confined to your own journals, the historian would not fail to avail himself of them as efficiently as if they stood emblazoned on the heavens. From my knowledge of you, I am sure that you would not be willing to pull down the Constitution unnecessarily and without object.

In your efforts to vindicate the President, you have cast on me, in common with others, the very reproach which you are pleased to regard so offensive in reference to him. You have publicly, and before the world, declared a resolution for which I voted, to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." If you design to charge me with impurity of motive in the vote thus given, your accusation would imply the highest censure. But this I do not ascribe to you.—You intend to say no more than that your judgment and opinion differs from that expressed by me upon the subject out of which grew the resolution of the Senate, and that the Senate committed an error, which in its effects is calculated to subvert "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." The censure which your resolution conveys, implies a want of correct judgment, on my part, in voting for that resolution, and nothing more. If this be your meaning—and I will not permit myself to think otherwise—I am yet to learn how I incur the hazard of subverting "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government," by having declared in substance, what as a member of the Senate I did by my vote declare, that the President had mistaken his course, and that his conduct was "in derogation of the Constitution and laws." Have I done more in this, than you have done in your declaration? And if not, I submit it in all candor, to your dispassionate judgment, to say whether, if I was liable to trial on impeachment before you, you would consider yourselves as having already pronounced upon my guilt in advance? I should certainly not dream of excepting to you as my judges; because, resting on my integrity of motive, I should feel confident of acquittal. There can be no guilt without a criminal design—and I am sure you would be among the last to ascribe to the President any criminality of design. Am I to understand you as declaring, that because the House of Representatives may originate an impeachment against the President or other officer of the Government, the Senate has no right to express an opinion as to any act of the President or other officer? No matter what may be the act, even if it annihilates the powers of the Senate—has it no power, inherent in all other bodies, of self-protection and defence?—A Brennus may invade the body and pluck it by the beard, and yet according to this, it has no authority to strike! Go to that venerable Patriarch

of Montpelier, (Mr. Madison,) and ask him whether, in framing the Constitution, he designed that the Senate should be a mere motionless clock, or a vigilant sentinel to give notice of the approach of danger to that very Constitution which it is sworn to support—whether the Representatives of the sovereign States are such mere automata as to move only when they are bidden, and to sit in their places like statues, to record such edicts as may come to them? If the President recommends a measure which the Senate believes impolitic, shall it not say so? So, if he adopt a course which he may believe to be correct, but which the Senate thinks unconstitutional—may it not say so? And does its so declaring tend to subvert or to support "the fundamental principles of free government?" You surely can be at no loss to decide. The Senate, in the instance of the late Postmaster-General, (Mr. Barry,) who had contracted loans in his official character for the use of his Department without authority, declared, by an unanimous vote, that his proceedings in this respect were in violation of the Constitution—and yet no complaint has ever been uttered against that resolution of the Senate. How comes it about, that anathemas have not been thundered in the ears of the Senate because of that vote? Why is it not that ordered to be expunged? Why is not that also declared to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives, and of the fundamental principles of free government?" Is not the error as vital when it affects William T. Barry, as when it affects Andrew Jackson? If so, every motive of generosity prompted an interference in behalf of the first. He was powerless, and is now in his grave. I had a personal regard for Mr. Barry. He was talented, and his fault lay in being too confiding. Honest himself, he did not suspect others, and they deceived him. This was the rock on which he split. In voting for that resolution I did not design to impute to him moral guilt: I did not believe it—I designed nothing more than to vindicate the Constitution. I thought that in doing so, I gave support to "the fundamental principles of free government," and never once dreamed that I had done an act in the remotest degree subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives.

But say that in all this I was wrong. In voting for the resolution of the Senate, against which you are now so indignant, I did no more than carry out the declared views of the Legislature, as expressed in their resolutions of that day, and which were passed by overwhelming majorities of more than two to one in both houses. The terms employed by the Legislature were strong and decided. The conduct of the President was represented as dangerous and alarming. I was told that it could not be *too strongly* condemned—that he had manifested a disposition greatly to extend his official influence—and because, with these declarations before me, I voted for a resolution which declares "that the President in the late Executive proceedings, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," I am now ostracised by your fiat, which requires obedience or resignation. Compare the resolutions of the General Assembly of that day with the above resolution, and its mildness will be entirely obvious. I submit, with all due deference to yourselves, what is to be the condition of a Senator in future, if, for yielding obedience to the wishes of one Legislature, he is to be called upon to resign by another. If he disobeys the first, he is contemned—if he obeys the last, he violates his oath, and becomes an object of scorn and contempt. I respectfully ask, if this be the mode by which the great right of Instruction is to be sustained, may it not degenerate into an engine of faction—an instrument to be employed by the *outs* to *get in*? Instead of being directed to noble purposes—to the advancement of the cause of civil liberty—may it not be converted into a political guillotine, devoted to the worst of purposes? Nor are these anticipations at all weakened by the fact, as it exists in the case now under consideration, that several of those who constitute the present majority in the General Assembly, and who now call upon me to expunge the journal or to resign my seat, actually voted for the very resolutions of a previous session to which I have referred.

I have thus, gentlemen, with frankness, but without designing offence, expressed to you my opinions. With the question, whether the Resolution of the Senate which you direct to be expunged, be true or false, I have nothing in this place to do.—If false, to rescind or repeal it, was to annihilate its force as effectually as to cancel it. You have preferred to adopt a different course. I dare not touch the Journal of the Senate. The Constitution forbids it. In the midst of all the agitations of party, I have heretofore stood by that sacred instrument. It is the only post of honor and safety. Parties are continually changing. The men of to-day give place to the men of to-morrow; and the idols which one set worship, the next destroy. The only object of my political worship shall be the Constitution of my country. I will not be the instrument to overthrow it. A seat in the Senate is sufficiently elevated to fill the measure of any man's ambition; and as an evidence of the sincerity of my convictions that your resolution cannot be executed without violating my oath, I surrender into your hands three unexpired years of my term. I shall carry with me into retirement, the principles which I brought with me into public life—and by the surrender of the high station to which I was called by the voice of the People of Virginia, I shall set an example to my children, which shall teach them to regard place and office as nothing, when either to be attained or held at the sacrifice of honor.

I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN TYLER.

From the National Intelligencer.

Ohio and Michigan Boundary.—We shall lay before the public, in a few days, a Report made in the Senate, by Mr. Clayton, from the committee on the Judiciary, on the interesting subject of the Northern Boundary of Ohio. It is a document which discusses all the questions connected with the Michigan and Ohio controversy, and fully sustains the principle of the bill to establish the boundary by the line from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay. The committee unanimously agreed that Congress has the power thus to settle the boundary, and that it is expedient so to settle it. The results of the investigation by this Committee, at the present session, are the same with those at which the same Committee of the Senate, though differently constituted, has twice before unanimously arrived. The reading of the report occupied more than an hour, and five thousand extra copies of it were ordered to be printed. Since this Report was made in the Senate, we understand that the Judiciary Committee of the House have reported on the same subject. Their Report arrives, it is said, though we have not seen it or heard it read, at the same results, and was made with nearly equal unanimity.

GEN. DUDLEY'S LETTER.

The supporters of the New York intriguer writhe, as well they may, under Gen. Dudley's well directed aim. "Lethalis arundo hæsrit lateri." They profess to be wonderfully shocked at Mr. Van Buren's being called an abolitionist, yet we cannot get one of them to tell the people Van Buren was against the admission of Missouri into the Union, and took a prominent and active part in procuring the election of the greatest and most eloquent leader of the Missouri restrictionists (a violent and open Federalist too) to the Senate of the United States. Why do they shrink from this as from ratsbane? One of them garbles, to serve his purpose, Van Buren's letter, and takes especial care to leave out that part which would prove that he admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District. Why is this? Why not publish the whole letter! He takes care to publish that part which denies Congress any power to interfere with slavery in the States, and then quotes another part of the letter, from which it might be inferred he believed they had no authority to meddle with the subject of slavery in any way. It must be because he is afraid Gen. Dudley's charge will be established. None of the abolitionists, except a very few, contend that Congress has any right to touch slavery in the States. If that be necessary to make an abolitionist, there are but few. If these facts do not prove Van Buren an abolitionist, they prove at least that his opinions, on that subject, differ essentially and fundamentally from those of the people of the slaveholding States. They prove that he is not a safe man to trust.

Something is attempted to be made of the expression, *he is not one of us*. Now, what is the fair meaning of this? What is, evidently, Gen. Dudley's meaning? Why, simply that he does not hold our opinions and principles, and has uniformly voted against our interests. His offence hath this extent, no more. Is not this true? Did he not, as the General charges, vote for that partial system of taxation by which a bonus, wrung from the hard earnings of our industry, without any pretence that it was needed for the purposes of Government, was given to the Northern manufacturer? Did he not vote for the tariff of '24, and also for the tariff of 1828? None can gainsay this. It has become recorded history: and unless it should be expunged, it must continue so as long as the archives of the government remain. Did he not, as Gen. Dudley charges, assist in bringing out De Witt Clinton against James Madison? And, in that, was he one of us?—Was not his course in relation to Gen. Jackson such as Gen. Dudley has represented it? The fact is undeniable. In this, also, is it not true he was not one of us?

Whatever the Collar prints may say of Gen. Dudley's letter, and their approbation was not expected, and could not be obtained by any thing short of approbation of the Grimalkin, we are satisfied it will give general satisfaction to our friends. As the best evidence that it has given satisfaction, we find them approving of Gen. Dudley with cordiality and zeal. They are every where taking the most active and effectual measures to secure his success. The people are rising in their might, to throw off the miserable faction which has obtained a temporary ascendancy. Let those who have usurped their rights, who have dared to dictate to them, beware. The signs of the times are ominous of their speedy doom. Meanwhile, we say to our friends, relax not your exertions. Continue to be vigilant; spread information before the people; organise, organise, and Van Burenism, in this State, will soon be numbered with the things which were.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Supreme Court.—The Judges of the Supreme Court adjourned their session on Friday last. It is the shortest session which we remember. We have been furnished, however, with an account of the causes heard and decided, which shows that, however short, it has proved efficient for the despatch of judicial business. The whole number of causes on the docket was one hundred and seven. The docket has gone through with three several times, according to the rules of the Court; and every cause was heard which was ready for argument. Every cause argued was decided. Forty-six written opinions were delivered by the Court, besides several oral judgments. The whole number of causes finally disposed of was sixty-five. Of the continued causes twenty-five are suits of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, in which the sole question is supposed to be whether that Institution was constitutionally created. One decision, of course, will settle all these cases. Three others of the continued causes involve constitutional questions, two of which have been ordered for a second argument: these cases, involving constitutional questions, were postponed for a full Court.

Mr. Justice Story, as senior Justice, presided during the term; and we have heard from members of the Bar and others ample commendation of the ability and urbanity with which he discharged the duties of his situation. The Central Chair, so long filled by the illustrious Chief Justice Marshall, stood vacant during the session. The effect of this appeared to us to be striking. Accustomed, for more than thirty years, to see his venerable form in the midst of his judicial associates, we could not behold his seat vacant, from the beginning to the end of the term, without the recurrence of sober and solemn feeling.

Our readers will remember that a bill has passed the Senate, we believe nearly unanimously, for the re-organization of the judicial system, so far as is necessary, in order to extend the Circuit Court to all the States in the Union. The Western States have long and earnestly insisted on this extension, and we sincerely hope that what seems so just and equal may be accomplished. More than all, however, our desires and prayers are fervent, that the character, usefulness, and dignity of this high tribunal may be long preserved.—*National Intelligencer.*

The PRESIDENCY—Gen. HARRISON

OHIO.

In *Ohio*, a very large State Convention was held on the 22d of February at which Gen. William H. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, and Francis Granger, of New York, for the Vice Presidency, of the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention breathe a spirit not to be misunderstood, that Ohio, upon no contingency, is any longer to be chained to the car of the man of Kinderhook—the Ned Rucker non-committal candidate for the Presidency. Every mail brings intelligence of the waning prospects of Mr. Van Buren, and the rancorous wailing of his despairing partisans—for that they do despair of his ultimate success, is proved by the bitterness of their denunciations against every symptom of disaffection to his cause, or of freedom of opinion, or of action.

KENTUCKY.

Extract from a letter, dated Frankfort, Ky., 20th February, 1836.

"It is with great pleasure I inform you that Gen. Harrison was nominated by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on yesterday, for President of the United States. The resolution and preamble nominating him, was adopted by a vote of 54 to 41—four of the General's friends voting against the resolution, on the ground of their opposition to Legislative nominations, tho' willing to nominate in any other way. These resolutions were introduced as a substitute for resolutions approving of the course of the Administration in regard to our relations with France. I have no doubt but that the Senate will adopt the same or similar resolutions, in two or three days.—Rely upon it, the Hero of Tippecanoe will carry our State by an overwhelming majority."

VERMONT.

Extract from Burlington, Vt., Feb. 26, 1836.

The Anti-Masonic and Whig Conventions both met at Montpelier this week, and nominated General Harrison for President and Francis Granger, Esq., for Vice President, and for State Officers, S. H. Jamison, the present Lieutenant and acting Gov. for Governor, and David M. Camp, Esq., for Lieutenant Governor, and an Electoral Ticket for Harrison and Granger, and against Van Buren. This settles the question about Vermont; and I repeat that we shall give the Hero of Tippecanoe 10,000 majority."

From the Nashville Republican.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE, EXPUNGING, &c.

The Tennessee Legislature has adjourned, and strange to say, after the various predictions which have been sent forth by the would be prophets of our town, and which have been caught at so greedily by the Globe and the Richmond Enquirer, they have adjourned without passing the Expunging resolution, or rescinding the nomination of Judge White! Since they first assembled, they have been assailed by all the "means and appliances" which could be "dreamed of in the philosophy" of those who are so anxious to Van Burenise our noble State. Reactions were boastingly spoken of—instructions were threatened—and their fears and their hopes unceasingly plied. The President himself did not disdain to unveil his wishes, and to exert the powerful influence which is attached to his name. His frank was freely and frequently used, and over his own signature he became a zealous advocate of the Expunging process. The "great Globe," it was thought, could not be resisted, and many copies of it were furnished to the members, "without money and without price." Recently, too, the little magician himself has appeared on the tapis, and his frank has been added to the means employed to stay the tide of his opponent's popularity. He might, however, have saved himself this trouble, for where Jackson failed, he had but little chance of success.

COLLAR THREATS.

The following paragraph is copied from the editorial columns of the Bedford Gazette:

"We are betrayed, and we will vindicate ourselves WITH OUR BAYONETS, and the traitors are forever consigned to the deep unutterable execration of the American people. This foreign Aristocratic Bank must be annihilated, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." We repeat our call on our fellow citizens of Philadelphia—*Raze the accursed Institution to the ground, and we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, will help you to strew salt over its foundations!!*"

Here's a storm in a *tea pot*. Here's a noise about bayonets!! The cowardly wretch who would pen and publish such a paragraph, would run from a horse whip, as fast as a puppy with a tin kettle at his tail. But it seems the writer is not going to use the "bayonet" *himself*—he is only asking his *fellow* citizens of Philadelphia to raze the banking house, (we suppose he means the *house* when he says institution) and when the fighting and tearing down are all done, then the valorous editor of the Gazette will come and "strew salt over the foundations." What a pleasant sight it will be to see the obloquy of Bedford, headed by the editor, rushing into the city of the Forty-second Section, each with his bag of salt over upon his shoulder, and emptying the way to the *site* of the late United States Bank.

Seriously, if such a paragraph ought to be treated seriously, the people of Philadelphia, of all parties, whether they approve or disapprove of the Bank, regard the malicious and incendiary writer of such an article very much as they do the grovelings of the Hyenas in the cage—they know that there are bars against the rage of the beast—although they feel that if he could get loose, the filthy animal would willingly do all the mischief he seems to threaten.

It will be well, however, to remember the language quoted above; it denotes a spirit that has a reliance upon some unseen support, or else it betokens the roarings of some lunatic, who relies for impunity on the acknowledged impotency of his villainous mind.—*United States Gazette.*

It is amusing to witness the plaudits which are conferred upon the administration by its friends, for the preservation of peace with France. When its opponents pourtrayed the blessings of peace, some months ago, while the war-cloud hung densely over our heads, and daily gathered blackness, then, these same gentlemen were all agog for the "blood of a Frenchman"—The interests of the country were not as a feather in the scale, when weighed against the "national honor"—and those who deprecated war were branded as Cowards and Traitors! The discretion of Congress saved us from War—and, lo! the credit is all given to the President, who, if he had not been restrained, would have been, by this time, elbows deep in blood! Who does not see, in this, as well as in every other event of the times, an evidence that we are fast verging to Monarchy? All the evils of government are ascribed to others—all the good, though it be effected in despite of him, to the President! How long will it be before the Pretorian cohorts will be shouting *Vive l'Empereur!* in the streets of Washington?

The Enquirer insists upon it that "the Journal of the Senate will still be kept—and what is more, preserved—and still more, not destroyed." This is a rare specimen of the ingenuity of the Enquirer in elaborating a *climax* without meaning.—That paper continues, "Not a *line*, and we venture to say, not a *letter* of it, will be effaced, or obliterated." This may all be true. The Clerk of the Senate, under the careful supervision of the skillful Col. Benton, may succeed in "drawing black lines around" the Senate's resolution, and even in writing the words, "*Expunged by order of the Senate*," on its face, without obliterating a letter—But even if he succeed in so doing, it will only render more palpable and apparent the falsehood of the assertion thus written—Either the resolution will be expunged by this process, or it will not. If it be expunged, then it *must* be obliterated—If it be not obliterated, and the words "expunged," &c. be written on its face, those who order it to be so written will stamp a broad and unqualified lie upon the face of the Journals.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Proscription indeed!—The Van Buren papers, with an instinct that never errs, seeing the certain defeat which awaits their candidate for Governor, are endeavoring in every possible way to create prejudices against the party which brought Gen. Dudley forward. They allege, that in endeavoring to oust Gov. Spaight, the Whigs are practising the very *Proscription* for which they have censured Gen. Jackson so much. But where is the analogy between the two cases? Gov. Spaight's term of office will expire by its own limitation in December next, and though Gen. Dudley should be elected in August, he will not enter on the duties of his office until that time. Is there any proscription in this? When the people elected Gen. Jackson over Mr. Adams' head, before he had served the two terms which long custom had sanctioned, those very Editors who now cry proscription so lustily, were in ecstacies at the event. The supporters of Mr. Adams, recognizing the right of the people to govern, silently acquiesced in the change. No cries of proscription were heard from them on this score, because the *sovereigns* of the land having declared against them, they felt they had no right to complain. If Gov. Spaight is not re-elected, the blame, if any, rests with the people who will be the agents in making the change; and it sounds strangely to hear those who profess to be "exclusive democrats" denying, in effect, the good old Republican doctrine of submission to the will of the majority.

An Abortion.—A Van Buren meeting was called at Wilton, Granville county, on the 27th ultimo. A flourish of trumpets and notes of preparation were heard throughout the county for some days previous. The news came even as far as Raleigh, that a *great* Van Buren meeting was to be held at Wilton on the aforesaid 27th. Well, the eventful day arrived, and what think you, reader, was the result? Why, not more than five Van Buren men appeared, although some came from a distance of 12 or 15 miles. The wily Van Buren leader in the neighborhood, was ashamed to show his face, and the others hung their heads, and went home without holding a meeting, sufficiently convinced that Van Buren men were "like angels visits, few and far between," in that quarter.—*Raleigh Star.*

Van Buren Meetings in Iredell and Wilkes.—A correspondent of the Raleigh *Register*, (but in the former county, the number of this meeting did not exceed ten. We have seen a highly respectable gentleman from that county, who estimates the number as still smaller. A correspondent of the Watchman represents the meeting in Wilkes as equally small. Van Burenism must be at a low ebb in the great West.

Casualties.—Mr. *Henry Moser*, of Rowan county, was found dead on Saturday night last, lying in the road leading from Lexington to his house, supposed to have fallen from his horse, and broke his neck. He left Germanton, where he had been on business, the same evening, for home, apparently in good health, and high spirits, but death overtook him, and thus cut short his career.

Mr. James Clemmons, of Clemmonsville, came to his death on Monday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

A son of Mr. Thomas Holland, in the vicinity, lately narrowly escaped a similar fate: the bullet, in its discharge took off part of his finger, and passing upwards brushed his temples.

We learn that a little daughter of Henry Klinard, of Guilford county, was lately accidentally drowned.—*Salem Chronicle.*

Shocking death by Intemperance.—Andrew Anderson, an infirm and intemperate man, aged about 50, was found dead the 7th inst. near the house of Mr. James Elmer, Edgecomb county, the body being partly devoured by hogs! It is stated in the Tarboro Press, that he lived unhappily with his family, caused by his drunkenness. He had left the House of Mr. Ellinor very much intoxicated, refusing to remain until he might get sober; and was found as above stated.

We are pained to state, that Abraham Baker, Esq., a member of the House of Commons in our last Legislature, from Brunswick county, was shot in his bedroom, as he was retiring to rest on Wednesday night last. Several buck-shot lodged in his back, and the wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. One of his own negroes is suspected of having perpetrated the deed.—*Ral. Register.*

We learn from a highly respectable gentleman from Greenville, that a plot for an insurrection was discovered in Abbeville, S. C. a week or two since. The scheme was formed by a Northerner, by the name of Donalson, with some negroes, and the conspirators were to meet at a certain meeting house, on a certain evening, to deliberate and consult. Before the time came on, one of the negroes betrayed the plan to his master, and the white man was arrested, precisely at the place designated by the negro. Being detected, he confessed the charge, and implicated one or two others, who have not yet been arrested.—*Carolina Gazette.*

Judge White in Georgia.—We take the following extract from the Georgia Journal:

"Judge White *has a real* popularity in Georgia far more certain than that useless attachment to his Kinderbook rival, which is founded in the hopes of office or the spoils of victory. Judge White at this day possesses more of the friendship of the yeomanry of the State, than Mr. Van Buren can ever hope to gain, were his political craft and management ten fold more ingenious than it is. The '*white feather*' will not be seen in Georgia when the struggle comes, but the WHITE BANNER will be the rallying point of all who prefer "not the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome."

The far-famed Expunging Resolution was adopted in the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a majority of 14—of these fourteen, a change of seven would have defeated the measure. Let us see the overwhelming majority of the People of Virginia, that called so clamorously for this national stain upon her fair escutcheon. Of these seven, I number held his seat by a majority of 7

Another by a majority of	4
Another by a majority of	8
Another by a majority of	5
Another by a majority of	13
Another by a majority of	13
Another by a majority of	10
Two others by a majority of	

Thus 8 members held their seats by a majority of 59

A change of *thirty votes* in the State, then, would have defeated these resolutions, even upon the supposition that every County the votes of which were given for the administration majority in the House, called for this measure.—*Rich. Whig.*

More work for the "Expungers."—A friend at Washington says that the Kitchen thinks it doing the work in an imperfect and slovenly manner, that the "Expungers" omitted to erase from the Journals of the General Assembly, the resolutions of February, 1834, censuring the "persecuted patriot," so much stronger and fuller than that adopted by the Senate of the United States. It is not too late. The official signification of the wish to the "expunging leader," would doubtless be followed by a prompt compliance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Great Sale of Real Estate.—Twenty Lots, in the city of New York, from which the buildings were destroyed in the great fire, were sold on the 23d ult. for $785,10[illegible]. They averaged less than 25 front feet each and belonged to the estate of the late [illegible] Post.

Charlotte:

Friday, March 25, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *Mr. Tyler's Letter.*—We have given this document in full in our columns to-day, under the belief that we could spread before our readers nothing, of a political nature, more worthy their consideration, or more calculated to do extensive good. It is a production worthy the head and the heart of the author, and creditable to the political party with which he acts; and we do hope that no one of our readers will suffer it to pass from his hands until it has been thoroughly perused, with care and reflection. After which, let each one ask himself if John Tyler is the less entitled to the confidence of the real Republican Party, on account of this act of self-sacrifice on the altar of a vital principle in our system of Government? We know well that the response of every true Whig will be in the negative.

☞ *The Register's Views.*—The Whig Party, and the Whig Press, throughout the State, so far as we have been able to learn, unanimously repudiate the course of action recommended towards Mr. Tyler, by the Whig Party, through the columns of the Raleigh Register. No where will they listen, for a moment, to the advice that he be dropped from our Ticket. This is just as it should be, and is precisely what we expected for Mr. Tyler from that part of his countrymen who are combatting against Power, for the vital principles upon which our institutions are founded.

On this subject, the last Western Carolinian remarks:—

"We have seen nearly every Whig paper in North Carolina since the publication of the unfortunate article of the Register, and not one single one coincides with him in opinion. The array against it of the whole press with which it has heretofore acted, ought to convince the Editor of that print of his error: once convinced, he has the magnanimity to make the admission, and to retract the ill-timed and uncalled for opinion that Mr. Tyler ought to be taken from our ticket. If he had seen the rejoicings that we have in the Van Buren ranks in this neighborhood, at his article, he would immediately tell them, that they need not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that we would be divided among ourselves. He would tell them that the maxim "divide and conquer," which has heretofore been so successfully used against us, would be used against us no more with effect."

☞ *The Contested Election.*—Letterwriters in Washington concur in the belief that Mr. Graham will be ousted from his seat as the Representative of the 12th Congressional District in this State, and Mr. Newland installed in his stead. It is said that Mr. N. has given in his fealty to Van Burenism; and, when it is recollected that his substitution for Mr. Graham will change the character of our representation in Congress so as to give to the Vanites a hope of the vote of North Carolina should the Presidential Election unfortunately go to the House, no one will be surprised to learn that the party are determined to use their utmost endeavors in his behalf. But we warn them not to let party zeal carry them beyond the limits of justice and a sound discretion. If Mr. Newland be of right entitled to the seat, by having received a majority of the legal votes in the district, let him have it, say we; but, in judging in the case, let the Van Buren men in the House of Representatives not forget to do full justice to the other claimant. If they wish to gain another partizan in their ranks in the House, they may do so in the installation of Mr. Newland as the representative of the Mountain District; but vain will be their hope if they expect by this means to secure the vote of this State to their idol. They may change the representative, but they cannot alter the political opinions of the constituents. Mr. Newland may put on the *caller*, for the purpose of securing the seat for which he is contending; but he cannot represent the 12th District while he has it on, and he himself must be well aware of the fact. He knows that his constituents are nearly unanimous for Judge White—that he was run as the Judge's friend—and that, as his opponent, he would not have received 500 votes in the district. Let him, then, and the Van Buren party in the House, we again repeat, beware how they act in this matter. The people in the 12th district are not to be defrauded or humbugged out of their political privileges—and, so sure as the Presidential Election comes on, they will go overwhelmingly for the farmer of Tennessee; and Mr. Newland, or who ever else may represent them in Congress, will be constrained to give their vote for him, should the election unfortunately go to the House.

☞ The collar-men are beginning to move, in this State, for the appointment of delegates to district conventions to choose Electors. The Standard contains the proceedings had at one of these gatherings, held in Lincolnton on the 22d February, which we contemplate publishing in our next, for the benefit of whom it may concern. These meetings are noticed in the collar papers in the State with great flourish of trumpets; and in truth they do look quite imposing in print—but that is all. We have heard ludicrous accounts of the efforts necessary to be made to get them up; and in some cases of the impossibility of congregating a sufficient number to make even a respectable show of officers. The last Fayetteville Journal brings the proceedings of a meeting in that town, which it boasts of as an *immense concern*; but with regard to which the Observer states that the Vanites had *dragged* of its being composed of *one hundred and ten persons!* This is prodigious, truly; and if it had not happened that as large or a larger number of freemen had attended a White meeting in Fayetteville on the day before, we should certainly look upon Cumberland County as irredeemably "sold to the Dutch." We do not know, however, that we can conscientiously object to the Van Buren meetings now being held in this State, on account of the number of persons attending, and we believe we should not do so, but for the bombastic and deceptious manner in which they are paraded to the world through the columns of the collar organs, as "overwhelming indications of public sentiment in North-Carolina." When it is recollected how little necessity that portion of the real *people* belonging to the Tory-Democratic Party are under of attending to their own political affairs—their leaders having kindly taken all the trouble of thinking and acting in such matters off their hands—when this is recollected, we say, we do not know that we ought to be surprised at the smallness of their gatherings; and therefore we shall say no more on the subject, at least for the present.

☞ *Expunging.*—On the 16th instant, according to previous notice given, Mr. Benton introduced into the Senate a long preamble on the subject of expunging, together with a resolution for its purpose. He has adopted the mode suggested by the Virginia Legislature, of drawing black lines around, and writing "expunged," &c. on the face of Mr. Clay's resolution as it stands on the manuscript journal of the Senate. What a miserable humbug is this on the part of that Prince of Humbuggers, Thomas H. Benton! He and his party are afraid openly to expunge the journals of the Senate—they insist that "drawing black lines around" is not expunging, and yet they propose to write on the face of the manuscript journal of the Senate, (a document which, after being once laid away, probably never again sees the light of day, unless brought out for some such purpose as that they have in view,) that a portion of it is expunged!! Was ever such chicanery heard of before? What will not base adulation and man-worship reduce a party to! We do not believe, however, that the degrading resolution for this new-fangled mode of expunging will ever pass the Senate.

☞ *The Senate.*—Mr. Rives, and some others of the newly-elected members having taken their seats, the Senate is now full. Calculations of the political complexion of the body have been ventured by both parties, and they generally concur in the result of 24 for and 24 against the Administration. If this be correct, and we are inclined to the opinion that it is not far wrong, the Tories will be enabled to carry all their measures of a purely party character by the casting vote of the Vice-President. But it is a source of satisfaction to know that on the most important subjects which will occupy the attention of the Senate, it will be impossible to bring one-half of the Senators to concert of action with the Administration. Upon the subjects of expunging, and of the division of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, for instance, some of the collar Senators are *instructed* to vote for the good of their constituents, and not for *party*; and the Tory-Democrats make so much outcry about the "right of instruction," &c. that it would be *cruel* even to *suspect* them of an intention to disobey! Upon the whole, therefore, we incline to the belief that the complexion of the Senate is not such as that the patriot should despair of the Republic.

☞ *China.*—Accounts from this country, received by the way of Valparaiso, to the middle of November, state that China had been visited by the most terrible Earthquake within the memory of man. The "Pekin Gazette" says, that the shocks continued with intervals for twenty-one days. It is estimated that in the four provinces, one hundred thousand houses were destroyed.—The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. At Pong Tehin, the earth opened and a stream of black water burst forth which carried away produce, men, animals, houses, and whatever it met with in its course.

At Canton, a great fire broke out in November, which destroyed 2000 houses. The warehouses of the foreign merchants were in great danger, but escaped the conflagration. There is a law of the Celestial Empire, forbidding foreigners from going within the walls of the city of Canton; but some of them took advantage of the confusion caused by the fire to enter the gates. They were apprehended, however, and punished for their intrusion, by flagellation with the bamboo.

☞ *Rail-Road Accident.*—The Charleston Courier contains an account of an unfortunate occurrence on the Charleston and Augusta Rail-Road, by which a very valuable engineer (Mr. Robinson) and a fireman (Mr. Hempstead) lost their lives. No one else injured. It appears that some carelessness in not re-arranging the tracks of the road at one of the turn-outs after the stoppage of certain cars on the evening preceding, was the cause of the misfortune. The unfortunate men started with an engine and cars, loaded, towards Blacksville, before day the next morning, contrary to a standing rule of the Company, and upon arriving at the obstruction already mentioned, the Engine mounted the rail, and ran off—the tender following, caught them between the footboard of the Engine and that of the tender, throwing them immediately in front of the fire door, which, unfortunately, had just been opened to renew the fire, and the flames were therefore almost immediately in contact with their persons. In this most distressing situation, they remained from 15 to 20 minutes, until their cries for assistance were heard by hands attached to another engine, who hastened to their relief. Both were distressingly burned, from the knees upwards—the engineer had both his thighs broken, and the fireman had one of his much lacerated. They both expired in the course of three or four days. Another person was on the engine, but escaped unhurt, and no damage was sustained by the engine. It is said that about three months ago Mr. Robinson met with an accident by which his arm was broken, and that this unfortunate trip was the first which he had attempted to make since that occurrence. He was an engineer in whom the company had entire confidence, and his fate is much regretted.

☞ *The hardest fend off.*—A Bill being before the Ohio Legislature, prohibiting the establishment of any Branch or Agency of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States in that State, and prohibiting the circulation of its notes, &c.—a preamble and resolution were offered in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 5th instant, proposing that a law be passed to place the State of Pennsylvania in the same position towards Ohio and all other States which may adopt her policy, as they may occupy towards her—that is, if other States refuse to let the notes, &c. of the Bank of the U. States, as chartered by Pennsylvania, circulate in their borders, that she also refuse to take their notes. The Globe is of opinion that the bill will pass the Legislature of Ohio; and no doubt the same game will be attempted in other States—a game which will be ruinous to the monetary system of the country, if carried to any extent, as well as serve to excite fatal heartburnings and divisions among the different States of the Confederacy. Out upon the contrivers and abettors of such a fatal and disgraceful course of policy!

☞ *Confirmation by the Senate.*—We understand, from the National Intelligencer, that the following gentlemen, whose nominations for the offices annexed to their names respectively have been for some time before the Senate, were, on the 15th and 16th insts., *confirmed* by that body, viz:

Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Judge of the United States.

Amos Kendall, to be Postmaster-General of the United States.

Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain.

Arthur Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, *vice* J. H. Eaton.

☞ *The District of Columbia.*—On the 4th instant, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Preston offered the following resolution; which was agreed to, and on his motion, made the special order of the day for the first Monday in April:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to those States, with such reservations as may be necessary for the Government."

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, opposed the resolution; and in the course of some remarks on the subject, gave notice that he should at some future day bring forward a proposition to authorise the people of the District to hold a Convention and form such a Constitution and system of local government as Congress has the power to confer on a Territory.

"*Tennessee*, the gallant and independent State of Tennessee, with all her veneration for the name of Jackson, has, by her Legislature, declared that notwithstanding, in their opinion, Clay's resolution "was uncalled for and unjustifiable," yet it "was not unconstitutional, but within the legitimate exercise of their powers and the freedom of debate;" and "that it is not constitutional to expunge the said resolution from the Journal of the Senate."—*Ral. Star.*

☞ Wonder if Mr. Senator Grundy won't feel himself *instructed*, by this, to vote against Benton's expunging project? We shall see.

☞ *Gratifying News.*—Resolutions have passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote for a division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States, according to their Federal population.

☞ The "Salem Chronicle" states, that the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, formerly of Burke County, in this State, "but now in Texas," has been chosen a delegate to a Convention of that Territory for the purpose of organising an independent Government. The Chronicle does not give its authority for the statement.

☞ Rhode Island is the only Northern State in which an attempt has as yet been made to legislate on the subject of Incendiary Publications; and there the matter failed. But even this show of action is more gracious than the conduct of other States, upon whom the South has some claim.

☞ Mr. Fox, the new British Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, has arrived at Washington City. France has also appointed a new Minister to this country, to be sent over so soon as our difficulties about the Indemnity, now in a course of amicable settlement, can be adjusted.

☞ *Florida.*—We have no accounts from this Territory, later than those given in our last paper.

Gens. Scott and Gaines.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida, that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines; and some letter writers have gone so far as to state that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advices from the banks of the Withlacooche.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Mongin, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Picolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. Gaines and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure, Gen. S., who had then concentrated, at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and, for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with amunition and provisions, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General G.—*Chas. Courier.*

☞ *Small Pox in Ashe and Wilkes.*—Deaths in Ashe last week two: Mrs. Teague, widow of Isaac Teague, and John Teague, her son.

No new cases reported; most of those heretofore reported as dangerously afflicted, are now convalescent—some three or four yet dangerously ill.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that the contagion is now checked in Ashe.

In Wilkes there is at present no dangerous case—two cases only having yet occurred there, (except those families in the neighborhood of the afflicted in Ashe.) Those two cases were on Moravian Creek, 6 or 7 miles from Wilkesboro', and the patients have recovered. The total number of deaths is *eleven*—ten being inhabitants of Ashe, and one of Wilkes, near the Ashe line.

P. S. Should no new case occur, it is likely that these weekly reports will hereafter be discontinued.

False Report!—It is reported in the surrounding country, that the small pox exists in this place. This report is totally unfounded. We know of no case nearer than Wilkes county. As faithful Chroniclers, whenever there is danger, we will sound the alarm.—*Salem Chronicle.*

CHERAW, S. C., March 15.

Small Pox.—We understand there is a report in some parts of the country that the small pox is in Cheraw. There is no case within nine miles of us. The Board of Health are pledged, if the disease should occur, to give immediate notice to the public. And our connection with the Board warrants us in giving assurance that the pledge will be redeemed. We have heard of but few new cases in Marlborough. We trust the disease will not spread extensively there. We have heard of no death from what was known to have been small pox.—*Gazette.*

☞ *The Work goes bravely on.*—White meetings have now been held in Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Chatham, Cabarrus, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Surry, Guilford, Iredell, Wake, Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Johnston, Orange, Northampton, Martin, Cumberland, Moore, Warren, and Richmond. *These meetings have been held by the real people.* They have been uniformly large and respectable,—some overwhelming. In Iredell, the native county of Judge White, the meeting was attended by upwards of *five hundred* persons; that in Rowan by perhaps not less than *one thousand*; in Northampton the Court House was literally crowded; and in few counties were there less than one hundred in attendance. Let any man compare these meetings with the petty caucuses, often composed of not more than five to ten office-holders or office-seekers, held here and there in different parts of the State last Spring, to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and decide for himself which expresses *truly the voice of the people.*

Let the Whigs go on until every county shall have been organised by the people themselves.

A word to the Committees of Vigilance.—Let each man feel the responsibility of his station, and do his duty as though all depended upon his individual exertions, and victory will perch upon the White banner.

We subjoin an extract from a letter to the Editors, from a gentleman in Northampton:

"Be assured that Northampton, regenerated Northampton, will be found, in the coming contest, on the side of Liberty and Law, against Power. When the people, the REAL people, meet together, in primary assemblies, and thus openly array themselves under the banner of White, there cannot be a doubt but that the fate of Van Buren, in the old North State, is already irreversibly sealed."—*Raleigh Star.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor.—I was talking to a neighbor the other day, about the new mode of "expunging" adopted by the porkers in the Virginia Legislature by "drawing black lines around," &c. and asked him where they got the idea? "Get the idea?" said he; "that's no mystery: every thing that belongs to Van Buren, you know, must have a *mark* by which it can be known to *the faithful*;—on their men they put *collars*, but finding it impossible to *collar* the Senate Journal, and being afraid at the same time to obliterate and abolish it entirely, their ingenuity has naturally hit upon the expedient of putting a *ring*, or what most resembles one, *around* the resolution. In other words, they have Van Burenised it."

You know, Mr. Editor, that the Vans differ as to whether "black lines drawn around," &c. will be expunging or not. Let me suggest to them to drop all dispute on the subject for the future, and adopt the conceit of my friend, by calling it

VAN BURENIZING.

"Straws show which way the wind blows."—The Washington Globe, the channel thro' which all the orders for the Van Buren party and presses are issued, is publishing the speeches of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Cushing, and other abolition members, made in Congress on the Abolition question, but has never yet published the speeches of those who have stood forth in defence of Southern rights. Such manly efforts as those of Calhoun, Hammond, Pickens, Wise, &c. are not congenial with the views of the leaders of *the* party. There must be a cause for this exclusive favor to Abolition Members.—*Western Carolinian.*

Circumstances alter cases.—When Mr. Meares was spoken of as the Whig Candidate for Governor, the "Standard" called him a "blue-light Federalist," which, by the way, was as false as it was indecorous. But now the Whigs have a candidate who shouldered his musket and abandoned a life of luxurious ease to encounter the privations of the camp, this consistent Editor says that "Meares would have been the most formidable candidate." He will find to his sorrow, that either will be formidable enough for the Van Buren competitor.—*Raleigh Register.*

Tests of Republicanism.—If, as the "North Carolina Journal" asserts, opposition to the Bank of the United States, to Internal Improvements by the General Government, and to the Tariff policy, is the TEST of Republicanism, what becomes of their political idol, Mr. Van Buren? Can he abide this test? He petitioned for the establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Bank at Albany—he voted for the erection of Toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and in favor of the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828. Tried by the TESTS which one of his own party proposes, he cannot stand the ordeal.—*ib.*

Candidates for Governor.—We have been often asked whether the candidates for Governor will not come out and let the people see them? We do not know: we should be glad, for the sake of our candidate, that they would both go about among the people: but the Governor's friends know so well that he is more fit for *use* than *show*, that they will not hazard the exhibit: we suspect, in fact, that hardly a citizen from Wake county can get sight of him in the City. It is a fact, the "crittur" does not show to advantage!—*Carolina Watchman.*

At the White meeting in Johnston, we learn from a gentleman who was present, about 250 citizens attended, and the resolutions passed unanimously. This is cheering news, as Johnston has been one of the strongest Jackson Counties in the State. It affords us another assurance, that the old General's popularity cannot be transferred to Van Buren.—*Fay. Observer.*

We have received the first number of "*The Carolina Gazette*," published at Rutherfordton, and Edited by John Gray Bynum, Esq.: it is very neatly printed; and knowing Mr. B. to be a gentleman of talent, and of sound political principles, we recommend it for public patronage, and sincerely hope for its success.—*Carolina Watchman.*

New Hampshire.—The general election in the State of New Hampshire took place on the 11th instant. The supporters of the Administration had it all their own way, no serious opposition being made to their candidates. Isaac Hill (now a Senator of the U. States) is elected Governor of the State.

Mexico and Texas.—Late accounts from Mexico state that Santa Anna cannot raise the force necessary to invade Texas, and that, in fact, he is fearful of leaving his Capitol, in consequence of the disaffection which has manifested itself against him. He is regarded as a tyrant, and it is believed that a revolution is at hand, which will overthrow his power.

A letter from N. Orleans, dated 25th ult. says, "The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

John M. Scott, (the opposition candidate) has been elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from the city of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Krumbacher. Majority for Scott, 1936—*Washington Sun.*

We learn that upwards of $400,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. And that a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Company will be held in Wilmington on Monday next.

By Thursday Morning's Mail.

The Cheraw Gazette, of March 22, states that there is no case of Small Pox nearer that town than nine miles; but that the disease is spreading in Marlborough District, where it first made its appearance. The Gazette attributes this spread to the fact that an ignorant *steam-doctor* had been called in to treat the first case, who pronounced the disease to be measles, and thus a number contracted it before its real character was known.

From the Raleigh Register, 22d instant.

MR. TYLER.

A week or two since, we suggested the inquiry, whether the Whigs of North Carolina could, consistently with their principles, continue to support Mr. Tyler for the Vice-Presidency, after his compliance with the disgraceful requisition of the Virginia Legislature. As we avowed in that paragraph, we spoke for *ourselves alone.* We expressed our opinions, it is true, with freedom, as we always shall do, without waiting for our cue from any one. The Whig Editors throughout the State, without exception, (each of whom is as competent as we are to judge of the propriety of revoking Mr. T.'s nomination,) have taken ground against us. Of course, so far as this Press is concerned, the Whig cause shall never be endangered by any division among its votaries. We all have a common object—our country's good—and, regardless of unavoidable differences of opinion, should cordially unite for the preservation of the Republic.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Saml. L. Watson, Mr. J. W. W. FERRIS to Miss MARGARET L. MARSHALL.

[With the above notice also came to hand a slice of delicious *White-Whig Cake*, for which we are very thankful to the parties. Of course we "dreamed on it," as by custom and in duty bound; and gratitude itself can dictate no better return for the kindness of the new-married pair in their thoughtfulness of us, than an ardent hope that they may realize, in their journey of life, the happiness which was pictured to our imagination in the visions of that night!—with no awakening, to bring with it the sad reality that the whole was but a fond illusion.—*Editor.*]

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Sunday evening the 13th instant, Mr. JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, Editor of the "Western Carolinian," to Miss SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Jacob Stirewalt, Esq., of Cabarrus.

In Charleston, on Sunday the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Backman, D. D., the Rev. EDWIN A. BOLLES, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Salisbury, to Miss HARRIET A. only daughter of the late William Parler, of that city.

DIED,

At Rutherfordton, on Sunday evening the 6th inst., SAMUEL HILLMAN, Esq., Attorney at Law. Mr. H. was a native of Massachusetts, but emigrated while quite a young man to Granville County in this State, which county he represented several years in the State Legislature. He was a man of splendid talents, and of great legal and literary attainments.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, selected in New York and Philadelphia, consisting of every kind of American and Imported Goods usually kept in this market, and purchased before the late advance. Our request, to those who wish to purchase goods, is, only to call and see if the above be not the fact. A liberal discount will be made for *CASH.*

J. M. MORRISON & CO.

March 24. 88

Household Furniture, &c. AT AUCTION.

INTENDING to remove to the South, I have determined to dispose of the whole of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, at public sale, to the highest bidder. The sale will take place at my dwelling, in Charlotte, *on Friday the 8th day of April next*, and continue until all is sold. It is useless to specify—the property is all of excellent quality, and in good condition. To a person desirous of keeping house, this opportunity to provide himself with all the necessary furniture, &c. is a chance rarely met with. Terms made known at the sale.

E. MARVIN.

Charlotte, March 24, 1836. (tds.)

25 or **30,000lbs. good Bacon** For sale by

March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 84tf

Books for Sunday School or Family Libraries.

THE American Sunday School Union have established a number of depositories in this State, where are kept constantly for sale, a general supply of books suitable for Sunday School and Family Libraries; for the Sunday School teacher, and Biblical reader, and also a variety of Sunday School requisites. The Union have published between four and five hundred different reading books. These are written in a familiar and interesting style; adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and are instructing to persons of all ages. They have all been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian Churches, and it is safe to say, that better, cheaper, or safer books for children to read, where every thing is excluded calculated to injure the morals of youth, cannot be obtained in our Country. These publications may be had at the following places, where depositories have been established:

RALEIGH.—*Turner & Hughes.*
FAYETTEVILLE.—*Jas. Millar.*
WILMINGTON.—*Geo. E. French.*
NEWBERN.—*J. C. & M. Stevenson.*
GREENSBORO.—*W. R. D. Lindsay.*
MILTON.—*Margaret Smith.*
SALEM.—*Conrod Kruiser.*
HILLSBORO'.—*Dr. Jas. Webb.*
CHARLOTTE.—*David Parks.*
LINCOLNTON.—*D. & J. H. Ramsour.*
ASHVILLE.—*Peter Stradey.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOROSCOPES,

Or the Glass in which all may see themselves reflected.

We extract the following list of "Horoscopes" in each month in the year, from an old paper; it is, to say the least, a very amusing production:

January: He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he will be very complacent withal, and a very fine singer. The lady born in this month, will be a pretty, prudent housewife, rather melancholy, yet good tempered.

February: The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but a prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

March: The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, and will die poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatterbox.

April: The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subjected to maladies; he will travel to his advantage, and will love ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make ——— what no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with agreeable wit, and great talk.

May: The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June: The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee: she will marry at the age of twenty-one, and will be a fool at forty-five.

July: The man will be fat, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

August: The man will be ambitious and courageous; he will have two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

September: He who is born in this month will be strong, wise, and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, amiable, and loved by her friends.

October: The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in youth and always inconsistent. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a little too fond of talking. She will have two husbands who will die of grief; she will best know why.

November: The man born in this month will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

December: The man born in this month will be a good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body: she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue honest.

Taking a bribe on both sides.—A debtor in Connecticut, wishing to escape from the sheriff, ran into a neighbor's house, and almost out of breath, exclaimed,

"For heaven's sake, friend, do hide me somewhere."

"*Hide* you!" said his neighbor, taking down a raw-hide from a nail, "whereabouts shall I lay it on?"

"None of your joking! The sheriff's close at my heels, and unless you conceal me somewhere, I must go to jail in spite of fate."

"But consider, man, I've no right to prevent the execution of the law. It goes against my conscience."

"Your conscience! Well no matter for your conscience. I'll give you five dollars if you'll tell me where to hide."

"Indeed! Well, that alters the case. Give me five dollars, and I'm your man. There—that'll do. Now step into the back room, and you'll be secure as a thief in a mill!"

The terrified debtor had scarcely got into the back room, and shut the door, when in came the sheriff, and asked the master of the house if he had seen Mr. such-a-one, against whom he had an execution.

"May be yes, and may be no," said the other.

"May be yes, and may be no!" echoed the sheriff. "Surely, man, you know whether you've seen him or not."

"May be I do—but it goes against my conscience to tell."

"Your conscience! Well, to set that matter at rest, here's five dollars."

"Ah, that alters the case again. Your debtor, sir, is in the back room."

The sheriff nabbed his man, who, as he was led out, exclaimed against his neighbor, and asked him what could induce him to betray him.

"Five dollars," said the traitor, with a mischievous smile.

"You take bribes on both sides, then, you scoundrel!"

"That's just it, man. The five dollars you gave me wounded my conscience so, that I never should have had a moment's peace, if I had not taken the same sum on the other side to heal it."—*Transcript.*

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, Guardian of my Father, James Latta, all persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment.

ROBERT LATTA, *Guardian.*

Yorkville, So. Ca. March 8, 1836.

P. S. Rufus Reid, Esq., is my lawfully authorized agent: Persons are therefore requested to call on him in my absence.

R. L. *Guardian.*

Wood! Wood!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he is prepared to furnish Wood to any one, either now or at any time through the summer, at the customary price. W. S. W. HAYES.

March 17, 1836.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will be at all times furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. A. D. JOHNSON.

Lancaster, March 12, 1836. 188

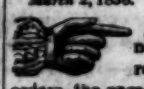
ATTENTION!

Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of Cavalry, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 2, 1836.



The company is hereby notified, that owing to an error in the date of the above orders, the parade is postponed until Saturday the 9th of April; when it is hoped all the members, and those who wish to become members, will be punctual in attending.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 12, 1836.

To Gold Miners, Owners of Mills, &c.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber would inform owners of Mills, Goldminers, and all others concerned in this business, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches; and will furnish

MILL STONES,

Gold Rock for Grinding,

or any other kind of dressed Rock that may be wanted, in the best manner, upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. The quality of his Rock is very superior, and the manner in which his work is executed, together with his attention to business and punctuality, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for those interested, to extend to him their patronage.

Goldminers are particularly informed that the subscriber has now on hand, ready for delivery, a large number of BEDS, of different kinds, and a few RUNNERS, manufactured of the best grit, and after the most approved models.

Orders for articles in the above line by letter, if addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. Caro., will meet with as prompt attention as if the person ordering were present. The subscriber can always be found at his residence, 7 miles South of Salisbury. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Rowan county, Feb. 27, 1836. 186

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836.

John Irwin vs. The Heirs at law of Stephen Alexander, decd. } Scire Facias to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Alexander and Moses L. Alexander, two of the Heirs at law of the said Stephen Alexander, decd. live beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that they appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or demur to said Scire fa.; otherwise Judgment by default will be entered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3. 6w

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on *Saturday the 2d April next*, a **Likely Negro Woman** and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. L. SMITH, Trustee.

March 3, 1836.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Books of Common Prayer,

(CHEAP EDITION,)

For Sale at This Office

Irish Potatoes,

(FIRST QUALITY,)

For Sale by SMITH, BOYD & WILLIAMS.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 500 acres of first rate cotton land —170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute**, in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 16, 1836. Principals.

N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

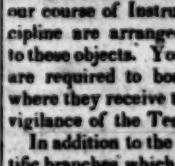
China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket-Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

ALMANACS

For 1836, for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *prezimate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

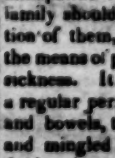
Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50 CENTS.**

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 19, 1835. 63-tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

50,000 POUNDS of Printed Books, for sale by Crane & Co., at the Store of John H. Harrison & Co.

Feb. 18, 1836.

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Traveling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and BULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for Harness or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

A Splendid Line of **HACKS,**

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Traveling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Lewisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with the line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter *Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 93—ly

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $ 6
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 4
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 17.

Brandy, Peach,	90 a 50	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 13
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	13
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	15a17
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Whiskey,	30 a 40
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	5 a 11
Flour,	6 00 a 6 37	Wool,	16 a 18
Feathers,	60 a 65	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	42 a 43		

New York, March 5.

The Market.—Prices are firm of all the articles which have lately excited so much interest, but there are fewer sales making. One parcel of choice Cotton has been sold at 21c, which is a cent higher than any previous sale, though we do not find that in the general range of prices there has been much advance this week.

March 11.—Cotton continues to sell freely, and at full prices. Sugar and Coffee are firm. Western Flour is in fair demand, at $6 for common, and 6 62½ for fancy brands.

CHERAW—MARCH 14.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 25	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 17	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	16½ a 18 81	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12½
Corn,	70 a 75	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 8	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks 4 bu	2½ a 3

COLUMBIA—MARCH 19.

Bacon,	00 a 14	Nails,	9 a 10
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 00
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	26 a 00	Sugar, Loaf,	13 a 15
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	12 a 13
Cotton,	14 a 17	" N. Orleans,	13 a 14
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	12 a 13
Corn,	87½ a 90	" W. Havana,	14 a 15
Flour, Country,	00½ a 6	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 00	Whiskey,	30 a 32
" Country,	4 a 4½		